

FEATURES OF AUDIT OF OPERATIONS WITH THE FIXED ASSETS ON ENTERPRISE

Raising of problem. Methodology of audit of the fixed assets is the object of intent attention on the modern stage of market relations. The fixed assets are material basis of entrepreneurial activity, they determine productive potential of any enterprise. The presence of these economic facilities in composition of the enterprise' resources increases the market value of enterprises, promotes an investment attractiveness and provides defense of their rights, that is why a question of audit of the fixed assets is actually for all enterprises.

The accounting of the fixed assets tested some changes after the acceptance of the Tax code, that mainly influenced on the process of audit and features of its realization.

Analysis of the last researches and publications. The questions of organization and methods of audit of the fixed assets are examined in scientific editions of such researchers, as: M. Bilypha, F. Butinez, G. Davudov, N. Dorosh, L. Kylakovskaya, Y. Picha, V. Sopko, L. Suk, B. Usah et al.

The ponderable contribution of the indicated researchers and value of the getting results testify to the existence of row of open questions. Taking into account economic essence of the fixed assets and their influence on the financial indexes of enterprise, there is necessity for the control of estimated fixed assets, verification of rightness of extra charge of wear of the fixed assets, determination of charges on their repair which is the important stage of general audit of the fixed assets.

Raising of task. The purpose of the article is the consideration of methodical bases of the realization of audit of the fixed assets, and also grant of suggestions in relation to organization of audit of operations with the fixed assets on an enterprise.

The main tasks of the article are the researches of public accountant procedures from verification of the fixed assets and give suggestions in relation to the increase in their efficiency. A research object is an audit of operations with the fixed assets. The article of research is an aggregate of theoretical, methodical and organizational principles of audit of the fixed assets in the control system of industrial enterprises.

Exposition of basic material of research. The fixed assets are enough large groups in the assets of enterprise, and that is why the sequence of realization of audit of the fixed assets has the features. First of all, it follows to finds out the determination of the fixed assets. To the fixed assets belong material assets, which an enterprise owns with the purpose of using them for the process of production or supply of commodities, services, grant in a lease to other persons, or for realization of administrative functions, term of the useful use for not more than one year [3].

The purposes of audit of the fixed assets are objective collection and estimations of testifying to the economic events of fixed assets with the purpose of the establishment of degree in accordance to these statements to the norms of the fiscal and book-keeping accounting and grant of results of verification to the interested users [6, p. 319].

A research object is an information, which is fixed in different sources in relation to the fixed assets. It is accounts 10 "Fixed assets", 13 "Wear (depreciation) of inconvertible assets", 15 "Capital investments", the Balance sheet, Loss and Profit statement, Cash flow statement.

During the realization of audit of account of the fixed assets, a auditor must use such evidential information resource: primary documents; registration registers of synthetic account; inventory information; corresponding accounts of the General Ledger; Balance sheet; Loss and Profit statement; cash flow statement; the financial reports for previous period; working documents and report of previous auditor; contracts, agreements about a lease, insurance policies; calculations of depreciation decrees; decree about accounting policy etc.

Basic methods which are used for the audit of the fixed assets are questioning, actual verification, comparison, count, documentary verification, selective research.

As verification of account of the fixed assets, auditor is a enough laborious process, which requires treatment of much information, auditor can apply selective research of the fixed assets at the accepted level of audit risk.

One of the major aspects of auditor verification of the fixed assets is the verification of rightness of their estimation. Problem of the estimation of the fixed assets - one of basic in a accounting, and principle of unity and reality of estimation of the fixed assets, is a factor in the organization of enterprises' accounting.

The fixed assets of enterprises, regardless of patterns of ownership, are represented in a record-keeping and accounting after actual charges on their acquisition, transportation, establishment, adjusting, state registration, which present them historical value. Carrying out the cost estimation of the fixed assets, it is necessary to take over an enterprise from that the object of the fixed assets, which is acknowledged by an asset in case if there is a probability of that an enterprise will extract economic values, constrained with the use of this object in the future, and its cost can be for certain. Therefore upon the date of balance, the fixed

assets which answer the terms of recognition their asset are subject to estimation; the fixed assets which do not answer the terms of recognition must be written-off on the charges of this period on their residual value.

The important task of auditor is the verification of rightness of forming a historical value of the fixed assets. According to National Accounting Regulation (standard) 7 "Fixed assets" the purchased (created) fixed assets are set off on a Balance sheet on a historical value. Especially auditor should pay attention to those fixed assets which were purchased due to the credits of banks or other financial institutions (fully or partly). When an enterprise additionally attracts the credit of bank on acquisition or building of the fixed assets, in some cases, foreseen National Accounting Regulation (standard) 31 "Financial charges", financial charges in satisfaction of percent for possessing a credit join in the historical value of objects. Capitalization of charges on loans must be foreseen in the accounting policy of on enterprise [5]. In accordance with the requirements of noted National Accounting Regulation (standard), financial charges for interest payments join in the prime price of asset only in that case, when for taking the object of the fixed assets to the suitable for the use in states it is necessary for a considerable period of time. Such assets are acknowledged as qualifying.

At the receipt of the fixed assets, they must be appraised on a market (just) value. In relation to the fixed assets which act to the enterprise, a fair value is determined also in the case of transmission of the fixed assets, if the fixed assets are derived as a result of exchange operations; if the fixed assets are passed as payment to the chartered capital of an enterprise.

Calculation of value of the fixed assets, which was repaired, also has the features. The cost of improvement of the fixed assets, the improvement of technical descriptions, efficiency of work of the fixed assets, is carried out as a result, joins in the primitive cost of object, and charges which was carried out with the purpose of the maintenance of the fixed assets in the normal working state, belong to charges of period covered and not capitalized. Also it is necessary for auditor to take into account the requirements of for the fiscal accounting and ascertain, that an enterprise - client at determination of charges on repair and improvement of objects of the fixed assets adhered to the requirements of the Tax code of Ukraine. The order of reflection and improvement of objects of the fixed assets in the fiscal accounting does not depend on the character of works and determination of such charges in accounting: expenses within the limits of repair limit belong in the complement of charges, and expenses which exceed the indicated limit increases the primitive cost of the repaired objects with its next depreciation [2].

At checking charges for repairs includes: presence of plans and estimates of repairs, certificates on the implementation of works, certificates of acceptance-transmission of produced works, certificates of technical examination of houses and building, rightness and timeliness of stowage of corresponding documents; a rightness of forming charges after the articles of expenses; whether the norms of charges of materials and rate were not set too high from the payment of lab our on work overs; a rightness of taking works is a permanent or capital repair. Expediency and legality of operations are also set from repairs.

If major repairs were conducted by a leaser, then it is necessary to set, what charges he carried out; whether they answer to the conditions of the lease agreement and legitimacy of reflection on the accounts of record-keeping or not. If major repairs of the leased fixed assets are carried out on account of rent, a public accountant must check for the legitimacy and expediency of charges for major repairs.

One of the important stages of public accountant verification there is an audit of overvalue of the fixed assets, unconnected with diminishing to the utility of asset. For the control of rightness to observing requirements from an overvalue, an audit is carried out on such directions:

1. Control of plenitude and realization of operations are from the overvalue of the fixed assets.
2. Rightness of documentary reflection of results of overvalue.
3. A rightness of reflection of operations is from an overvalue on the accounts of record-keeping [8].

Such audit is carried out on the basis of the study of documents which contain the results of overvalue, and foresees the public accountant as follows:

- determination of all questions in relation to an overvalue, which found a reflection in the registration policy of enterprise;
- verification in accordance to records in inventory cards to the results of realizable overvalue;
- verification in rightness of book-keeping records, which represent the results of overvalue of the fixed assets in an account;
- verification of fair value of objects of fixed assets;
- verification in rightness of determining the index of overvalue;
- verification in rightness in the calculation of the over-estimated cost of the fixed assets and wears.

National Accounting Regulation (standard) 7 "Fixed assets" does not set procedures of overvalue, do not determine persons which must carry it out, do not give shape documents, in which the results of overvalue must be represented. These questions must be regulated by an order, about the registration policy of economic entities, in which the method of estimation of basic mean is specified. Therefore an overvalue is carried out by professional appraisers and regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the estimation of property, property rights and professional evaluation activity in Ukraine", [1] and by the National standards of estimation.

Taking into account large influence of depreciation on the indexes of the financial reporting, a public accountant attentively learn the order of charging amortization on an enterprise. A purpose of audit of depreciation of the fixed assets is the establishment of authenticity, rightness and legality of conduct of book-keeping and tax account of depreciation of the fixed assets, reflection in the financial and tax reporting, in accordance with the requirements of National Accounting Regulation (standard) 7 "Fixed assets" and the Tax code of Ukraine. So as an audit of depreciation, the fixed assets are part of a general audit, that is why before an audit, directly, depreciations of the fixed assets to the public accountant must check all aspects of account of fixed assets which influence a charging amortization.

The audit of depreciation of the fixed assets it is expedient to conduct in four stages:

1. Actual verification of presence of the fixed assets.
2. Control of observance of current legislation is in relation to depreciation of the fixed assets.
3. Audit of charging of the fixed assets amortization.
4. Verification of rightness of reflection of depreciation of the fixed assets is in registration registers and accounting.

Taking into account the differences of book-keeping and tax account, it is necessary to ascertain a public accountant, that:

- the objects of the fixed assets are correctly attributed to the necessary group both in a book-keeping and in tax account;
- depreciation of the fixed assets in the fiscal accounting is counted with a method which is ratified by an order about a registration policy with the purpose of stowage of the financial reporting;
- the term of useful exploitation is certain taking into account factors, namely: the expected use of asset taking into account its power or productivity; physical wear which depends on productive factors (term and external environments), obsolescence as a result of change in demand on a commodity; legal limitations;
- depreciation of the fixed assets in a record-keeping is counted, taking into account the minimum possible terms of useful exploitation of the fixed assets, set by a tax law, except for the use of productive method;
- tax and book-keeping depreciation counted monthly, stating from the first month, after the introduction of object to exploitation; charging amortization ceases, beginning from the following month in withdrawal of ended;
- the conduct of the fiscal and book-keeping accounting on an enterprise is carried out in accordance with a current legislation.

Operations, related to the ending of the fixed assets which are observed at a transmission them to other enterprises, are subject to auditor verification, liquidation in connection with a complete wear, defects, educed during taking of inventory and verifications, payments in the chartered capital, as a result of natural calamity, disparity to the criteria of confession an asset. Thus it follows to take into account that the fixed assets are subject to writing only in those cases, when to pick up thread, when it is impossible or economic beside the purpose. At the verification of leaving of the fixed assets, a auditor finds out, whether a constantly operating observant commission is created on an enterprise on writing of facilities of labour. If the fixed assets liquidate as a result of failure or other extraordinary situations, then it is necessary to familiarize with certificates about failure, liquidation, and also with a certificate from meteorological service, to set that is resulted in an extraordinary situation [7, p. 294].

It is in addition, necessary to set, whether the correctly expected losses are from the liquidation of the fixed assets (charges from liquidation, amount of written-off basic moneys). It also follows to check up the facts of transmission of the fixed assets and reflection in the account of charges, related to transporting and editing, and also with works.

In case if operations with the fixed assets in relation to their moving, leaving, documentary registration is not represented or wrong represent in a record-keeping, it is needed to reduce winy persons and reasons which entailed such situation, and accept corresponding measures.

The fixed assets can abandon a balance sheet after different reasons, but the most common is their realization (a sale for monetary resources). It is necessary to set a auditor, white normative document is followed by an accountant in the case of sale of the fixed assets. As known, National Accounting Regulation (standard) "Fixed assets" does not spread to the fixed assets which hold back for a sale. Taken into account are rules, which are expounded in National Accounting Regulation (standard) 27 "Inconvertible assets which are retained for a sale, and stopped activity" [4].

It's expensive to check up the fixed assets gotten and passed in a lease: presence of corresponding contracts of tenancy, calculation of the rent payments and timeliness of being brought in, operation from an improvement and repairs, order of returns.

During realization of audit of the fixed assets got or passed in a lease it is necessary to check up the contracts of tenancy and terms marked in them, list of the fixed assets which are in a lease, and also reflection of the rent operations, in an account.

The basic stages of audit of the leased fixed assets are:

- an acquaintance with the contracts of tenancy, certificates of acceptance-transmission;

- establishment of type of lease (financial or operation);
- verification of extra charge of monthly sum of rent, and also her timely payment;
- legality of results of taking inventory, reflection at the account of operations of lease, and also charges, realizable as a result of improvement fixed assets [7, p. 304].

The audit of the fixed assets is completed by the analysis of the efficiency of their use. Determine coefficients of wear, renewal, fitness of the fixed assets.

Conclusions and further researches. It is set in the process of research, that as of today, an audit, as type of control is a necessity and reasonable, as possessing reliable information is a pre-condition to the successful functioning of industrial enterprises. The fixed assets occupy considerable parts in the general property nomenclature of most economic entities, on the modern stage of development of important value was acquire a question on the effective use and maintenance. It is largely assisted by realization of effective independent control after the state and use of objects of the fixed assets.

The necessity of auditing verification is predetermined by of the most reliable source of information about economic activity of enterprise given in the record-keeping, accounting and reporting.

The audit of the fixed assets allows to set the real high-quality and quantitative state of the fixed assets of the economic entities, their correct account, charges on repairs and improvement, and also rightness of charging amortization.

Thus, an audit of the fixed assets is a difficult process, and taking into account permanent changes in normative certificates in relation to their depreciation, classification and others like that it is a very important part of general audit of enterprise.

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Manukhina M.Yu. FEATURES OF AUDIT OF OPERATIONS WITH THE FIXED ASSETS ON ENTERPRISE

Purpose: Purpose of the article is consideration of methodical bases of realization of audit of the fixed assets and ground of suggestions in relation to organization of audit of operations with the fixed assets on an enterprise.

Methodology of research. In the process of research scientific methods for opening of essence of audit of the fixed assets and specific methods are applied: actual verification, comparison, documentary verification, selective research, analysis of connections. In particular, at the ground of suggestions in relation to organization of audit of operations with the fixed assets on an enterprise the abstractly-logical method, comparison, systematization, generalization, analysis, supervision, historical method, monographic method, inductions and deductions were used. Scientific editions of domestic scientists from the problems of organization and methods of audit of the fixed assets, legislative and normatively-legal documents, which regulate an accounting and audit of the fixed assets, national and international standards of accounting and financial statements are the informative base of research.

Findings: the general methods of realization of audit of the fixed assets are formed, sweep generalized, task and objects of audit of the fixed assets, audit procedures from verification of the fixed assets and given suggestions are certain in relation to the increase of their efficiency. Suggestions are reasonable in relation to organization of audit of operations with the fixed assets on an enterprise.

Originality: recommendations are worked out in relation to the increase of efficiency of audit procedures with the fixed assets.

Practical value. scientifically-reasonable methodical recommendations are worked out from the improvement of audit of the fixed assets allow improving of quality of auditor' work on questions a check, estimation and analysis of the fixed assets.

Key words: audit, methods of audit, audit procedures, fixed assets, control, audit of the fixed assets, record-keeping, fiscal accounting.